# The Weekly Louisianian.

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## The Louisianian.

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### THE REASON WHY.

[From the Monroe Intelligencer.]

The object of education is very vaguely understood by many persons. At school children are usually taught to read and write, and some people think that this is education. But no one is benefitted by the mere knowledge how to read or write. The good to be obtained is from the use made of this knowledge. All kinds of work can be done better by an intelligent man than by one who is ignorant. In all countries the condition and character of the people correspond with the degree of intelligence. Where the greater number are ignorant, there is the most abject poverty—there the great mass of the working people are very poor. In many countries there is a class of educated men who control the affairs of the nation for their own benefit, who possess immense wealth, while the majority of their countrymen barely exist in the lowest degree of poverty. Wherever this is the case we find that the common people are uneducated and ignorant. The attempt to establish schools for all classes and to instruct all the children has been but lately made, and there is not yet any country in the world where all the children are taught just as they should be. The most enlightened communities are yet far from having a perfect system of common schools. Yet the difference between the people who have maintained public schools in some form and those who made no effort for that purpose is very great. In most of the Northern States the public school system is improving year by year, the best men are engaged in the work and are sustained by the people. Here in Louisiana the work is scarcely begun, and many of our citizens do not understand the benefit to be derived from the education of all children in public schools. Some think that an education will make one able to live without work—will enable one to make money easy. This is a mistake. Education helps a man to work to the best advantage, and helps him to secure the best result from his labor.

But true education does not consist alone in the study of books. Children should also be taught to be prompt, punctual and orderly—taught to be honest, tauthful and industrious. They should be taught to be and to do just that which will make them useful and worthy men and women. This is true education. This is the work of the true teacher. The ability to read is but one of the helps to accomplish this. They read that they may learn, and they learn that they may become worthy citizens, able to live well and honestly by their own intelligent labor.

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The first photographer has opened his saloon in Truckee, Nevada, and has been shot at by a miner who insisted on having his picture taken by lamp-light, as he was going away early in the morning.

## CLIPPINGS.

### CREMATION.

Then the night wore on and we knew the worst,
That the end of it all was nigh;
Three doctors they had from the very first—
And what could one do but die?

"O, William!" she cried, "strew no blossoms of spring;
For the new 'apparatus' might rust;
But say that a handful of shavings you'll bring,
And linger to see me combust.

"O promise me, love, by the fire-hole you'll watch,
And when mourners and stokers convene,
You will see that they light me some solomn, slow match,
And warn them against kerosene.

"It would cheer me to know ere these rude breezes waft
My essence far to the pole,
That one whom I love will look to the draught,
And have a fond eye on the coal.

"Then promise me, love"—and her voice fainter grew—
"While this body of mine calcifies,
You will stand just as near as you can to the flue,
And gaze while my gases arise.

"For Thompson—Sir Henry—has found out a way
(Of his 'process' you've surely heard tell)
And you burn like a parlor match gently away,
Nor even offend by a smell.

"So none of the dainty need sniff in disdain
When my carbon floats up to the sky;
And I am sure, love, that you will never complain,
Though an ash should blow into your eye.

"Now promise me! love"—and she murmured low—
"When the calcification is o'er,
You will sit by my grave in the twilight glow—
I mean by my furnace door.

"Yes, promise me, love, while the seasons revolve
On their noiseless axles, the years,
You will visit the kiln where you saw me 'resolve,'
And leach my pale ashes with tears.

A German Jew was eating a pork chop in a thunder-storm. On hearing an unusually loud clap, he laid down his knife and fork and observed: "Vell, did any poty efer hear such a fuss about a little bice of pork?"

Medical students are warned not to ask a certain Western minister for them. He has his text ready. "In his diseases Asa sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."

After severll years uv reflecktion. I have come to the konklusion that the three most diffikult things in life are—1st. Carrin' an arm-full uv live eels up a steep hill without spillin' an eel; 2d. Aktin as a referee at a dog fight without getting mad; 3d. Editin' a newspaper.

A few days ago a hungry party sat down at the well-spread supper table of a Sound steamer, upon which one of the dishes contained a trout of moderate size. A serious-looking individual drew the dish toward me." His next neighbor, an Irish gentleman, immediately inserted his fork into the fish and transferred it to his own plate, remarking, "Sir, do you suppose nobody has a sowl to be saved but yourself?"

Three colored men who bought a farm of 200 acres in Tennessee, three years ago, for $3,800, have just finished paying for it. Their only capital was five mules, and they did all the work themselves.

An eccentric character, Robert McCauley, who died of old age at Farmington, Ill., on the 10th, was remarkable for never cutting his toe nails, which attained an enormous length.

Scott County, Minn., has the most extensive manufactory of Limberger cheese in the country. This kind of cheese is said to be "ripe" when a piece the size of a walnut will drive a dog out of a tan-yard.

The latest case of conscience has occurred in Augusta Me., where a heart-stricken penitent has forwarded $5 50 to pay for a coffin which he stole a year ago—of couse not for his own personal use.

### CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION.

The reception given last night by the Maryland Union Republican Association to a number of colored members of Congress, was an imposing affair. Bethel Church was literally packed, even the galleries being full to overflowing, and the aisles crowded with persons unable to find seats. The audience, in respectability, intelligence and propriety of demeanor, would compare favorably with any of our usual political assemblages. Wm. J. Gray, Esq., called the meeting to order at 9½ o'clock, and at his nomination the following officers were chosen:

President—Dr. J. H. Brown.

Vice Presidents—H. H. Webb, Wm. H. Bishop, John W. Locks, John H. Smith, Charles Chase, Dr. R. M. Hall, Thomas H. Smith, Geo. Lester, Sol. McCabe, Dr. S. Pembroke, Joseph Warren, G. Gaill, A. Ockmey, Dr. Jesse Jordan, J. Miner, Jacob Seaton. Richard Mason, Sr., Capt. Edw. Wheatley, J. H. Blackston, Col. A. J. Kelley, Thos. Chester, S. W. Chase, Shrive Dever, Wm. H. Tucker, Sandy Parkhurst, Carl Deguzee, Antonio Mathew, J. E. Cook, R. B. Tydings, John Monroe, Jos. Thomas, Dr. J. W. Creek, Adam Thomas and H. C. Hawkins.

Secretaries—J. W. Johnson, C. H. Gaines, C. M. G. Mason, Col. A. J. Kelley, George Mason.

Marshal—Wm. H. Tucker.

Mr. Brown, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks at being called on to preside on such an occasion, when the representatives of the rights of the whole people are welcomed and honored. After a brief speech, Mr. Brown introduced Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, o. Louisiana, who spake as follows:

When invited to be present on this occasion his first impulse had been to thank them for the honor, and express his regrets that other engagements prevented his attendance, but he finally concluded that at some inconvenience to himself he would be present. This meeting had much significance, and it was well that colored people were beginning to appreciate the importance of public demonstations of this character. These were resulting social benefits, and furnished evidence of increasing respect for representative men. Complimenting the beauty of Baltimore, its grand monumets, beautiful churches and traditional hospitality, he alluded to the promptness with which her regiments had been raised, armed and equipped to do battle in the cause of human liberty and the Union. The great object for which those heroes fought, and for which many of them fell, had not all been attained, and this fact had induced his attendance, as also that he might by his presence attest his grateful remembrance of a similar honor conferred on him some time ago by this wholesouled and generous people. A consideration of the subject before them (the Civil Rights bill) was met at the outset by the charge that it was asking for class legislation. Such legislation was prohibited by the organic law of the nation, but co-existent with this is the idea of equality. Among the settled convictions in the popular mind is opposition to monopolies and partial or class legislation, and any Congressional action, however noble and sanctified the end at which it aims, proceeds under great disadvantages if it even seems to partake of that character. If this objection is real and well founded, still the the action sought is so peculiar in its surroundings as to make it a legitimate exception to the common rule. The equal rights of the colored citizen in the matter of public education, transit, convenience and amusement are practically abridged and sometimes utterly denied. In some instances the statutes of the State by omission or prohibitions limit in some degree the common rights of citizenship. In other instances where the statute is neither silent nor hostile, custom based upon conventional agreement and fostered and invigorated by a vicious public opinion, neutralizes the laws and not only compasses practical destruction of the rights in question but even renders their enjoyment when permitted by sufferance a humiliation and a perpetual annoyance. If a special law, therefore, is asked, the demand proceeds upon the absolute absence, as far as the colored citizen is concerned, of that personal equality before the law which is assumed to exist in the National Constitution, as the ground upon which class legislation is inadmissible. So that in this exceptional demand the very spirit of the rule which seems to be violated requires such action in order to preserve the integrity of this great principle of civil liberty. The objection is seeming rather than real, as the Congressional action sought, while attempting to vindicate, the right of a class when proscribed by local statutes or public opinion crystalized into oppression and offensive custom does not invade the rights of any other class of the community; nor place the party in whose interest it is made upon any vantage ground above their fellows.

It gives no peculiar, exclusive, or additional benefit to those who ask it, but simply proposes to render practicable by statute, the exercise of those rights already guaranteed in the great charter of the nation—the Federal Constitution. Some gentlemen opposed to the legislation asked, say that in citizenship we have received all that we can legally claim. A misconception obtains as to the full significance of the term citizen, as applied to us, which robs it of force by so limiting its meaning, as that it neither measures nor protects our rights. The immortal utterances that all men are born free and equal represents all of human rights that the American Caucasian claims as his glorious birthright. If the gentlemen who think present legislation adequate to the protection of the rights of the colored people were debarred access to the public schools, or to all the conveniences and luxuries of modern transit, or the benefits and enjoyments of relaxation in places of amusement, or a seat in the temple of God, or the rights of sepulture without proscription for the loved dead, he would immediately resent such infringements of his privileges as a violation of his rights of citizenship. These points were elaborately discussed, as well as the fact that the rights to be guaranteed by the Civil Rights bill did not involve social equality. The colored people had no wish to force themselves upon the whites.

Ex-Governor Ransier, of South Carolina, was next introduced. He illustrated the need of the Civil Rights bill by telling of his experience during a former visit to Baltimore, when he and State Treasurer Cadoza stopped at the Eutaw House, and after they had gone to their room were asked if they were colored men, and when they admitted it, were told that they could not remain. Colored men had done their part to build up the country, and had freely shed their blood for it in the Revolutionary, the Florida and the last war. They were now, in the providence of God, free. They were growing in wealth and intelligence; they were greatly indebted to the Republican party. As an organization it conducted the war to a triumphant issue. The colored people owe to it the rights that they enjoy, but the Republican party will be responsible to the nine hundred thousand colored voters, and to the whole five million people of the United States, if the colored race don't now get their civil rights secured. Justice and expediency alike called on the Republican party to pass the Civil Rights bill. If they did not then, even in States like that of the speaker, where there was 30,000 colored majority, the Democracy might carry the elections.

The speaker concluded by saying that the Republican party in Congress could not afford to not pass financial measures, a recognition of Cuba and the Civil Rights bill.

Hon. J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, made the longest speech of the evening. He traced the capacity and manhood of blacks in ancient and modern times; their equality with whites; the unfairness with which prejudice judged their best efforts; their efforts to get education and their patriotism and efforts to make the country great and free.

He advised patience, organization and persistent demand for equal justice. There should be no mobs, no resort to violence, but the use of their powers as voters, the judicious employment of their privileges and advantages. He alluded to affairs in the South; admitted that they had made mistakes; had erred by following the advice of the very white men who traduced them.

Hon. R. H. Cain, of South Carolina, made a speech that was loudly applauded. His speech was an eloquent contrast of the trials the colored people had gone through with, the happiness they now enjoyed, and advised them to be persistent and hopeful in all they demanded.

Letters regretting inability to attend were read, and then Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, made a forcible speech. All the speakers were frequently applauded. A procession was then formed, and the distinguished visitors and their entertainers repaired to Douglass Institute, where they partook of a sumptuous banquet.

Messrs. Ransier, Lynch and Pinchback are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tennet, No. 200 North Broadway, and Messrs. Cain and Rainey guests of Dr. and Mrs. Brown, No. 299 East Fayette street.

### BOATMEN'S CONVENTION.

WHY TRADE LANGUISHES IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

There is proposed to be held a convention of steamboat owners, captains, mates, pilots, clerks, and those whose lives and fortunes are identified with the commercial marine of the "inland sea." The convention will probably sit in July or August in Louisville. Its purpose the consideration of ways and means of restoring the value of steamboats property and the reproduction of trade in the valley of the Mississippi. Every steamboat owner sees many causes operating to destroy his "home on the rolling deep," and these should be clearly and authoritatively defined, and proper remedies expounded. Three of the finest, costliest steamers that ever floated were recently sold, and each for hardly more than the original cost of its cabin furniture, and steamboat property rapidly becomes valueless. If the cost of transportation had been lessened, and of living reduced; if a better and cheaper system of transportation had been substituted for that which the river gave, we would be well pleased. But the river has been damned up. Farmers and merchants dared not seek access to the sea though a channel closeg at will by thieves at its mouth. Forty per cent. is needlessly added to the coast of transportation in order that the wealth of the west may be forced over eastern railway lines, or rot in western granaries. The river commerce of the west, the personal wealth, employment and fortune of every steamboatmen, from the hold to the pilot-house, is involved in the action of this convention, and states and legislatures, and granges and congressional districts, sooner or later, will compel the central government to do the bidding of this convention of steamboatmen. Let them say which is best for this valley, Eads' jetties the Fort St. Phillips, or Barataria bay canal. Let them say whether levees should be built or canals dug, outlets opened and rivers diverted to controle and regulate, and distribute the superabundant water of the Mississppi. These are only a few of the questions to be discussed by the rivermen's convention. The disgraceful wharfage tax should be annulled everywhere, even if it require the intervention of a constitutional amedment, and there are absurd regulations incident to the licensing system of captains, pilots, and engineers which should be annulled. There was never a time when a great convention of steamboatmen could do themselves or the country greater service.—Memphis Appeal.

### SUPERFICIAL ACQUIREMENTS.

A writer says: "The boy or girl who can give the name of every river and the height of every mountain in Asia, the age of every reigning sovereign in Europe, the date of every battle in America, can hardly be as well off for all this burdensome knowledge as one who knows the elements of human physiology and anatomy, who is taught more of the knowledge useful in after life, and can tell how to help himself or another in case of accident or emergency. The boy who is to go into active life and the girl who is to become head of a household, will have little occasion and less opportunity to use the greater part of the 'crammed' lessons so industriously accumulated during their school years. A fair knowledge of the rules that are at the bottom of all healthful activity, a general acquaintance with anatomy and a well-grounded taste for natu sciences, will all grow into and become part of their daily lives, and things are far less likely to make pretentious men or women than that kind of smattering memorized' facts and dates and 'words,' which is too often the penalty of superficial study."

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At the meeting of the Old Abolitionists in Chicago, the poet, John G. Whittier, in reply to an invitation to be present, writes a letter and among other very appropriate things, says:

Time and space would fail me to enumerate all of your distinctly Western worthies. Many of them have passed away, but a goodly number still remain, who, like myself, can look on the labors, trials and sacrifices of the past, and thank God that they have lived to this day, to see slavery utterly abolished, all men equal before the law, and black and white legislators sitting side by side in the halls of Congress. For myself, I bow my head in silent thanksgiving, profoundly gratefufy that I have been permitted to outlive the great wrong, and to see the flag of my country float everywhere over freemen. The end has been reached, not, as we hoped, through the peaceful ways of argument, appeal, and constitutional legislation, but through the red sea of revolution. At an awful cost the evil has been extirpated; and we still feel the consequences of the terrible struggle. As abolitionists, we have never hated the people of the South, and it is now our duty and privilege to convince them of this by generous and magnanimous dealing. Let all revenge and malice and evil-speaking pass away, and let it not be our fault if we are not henceforth a united people in feeling as well as in name.

### AN UNAPPRECIATED VOLUME.

In 1796 two English gentlemen were called upon to act as executors for a common friend just deceased. They found the will duly executed, but were extremely puzzled, on comparing the schedule of property with testamentary dispositions, to percieve there would be a deficit of a considerable sum. The executors were so much the more surprised as they had always known their friend to be peculiarly accurate, as well as strictly honorable, and they believed him quite incapable of bequeathing a larger amount than he possessed. They searched carefully, therefore, in every conceivable place, without finding any clue to the missing amount, beyond a scrap of paper on which was written the memorandum. "£700 to be taken out of Till." As this sum corresponded with the amount by which they were out of their reckoning, they naturally concluded that the testater must possess some strong box which he designated by the word "till," as he was not in business, and could, therefore, only intend it figuratively; still, after the most diligent inquiry, no such 'reserve appeared. Under the circumstances, the effects of the testator furniture, plate, library, etc., were sold, and the proceeds distributed.

It was not till some time after that, still pondering on the provoking mystery, it occurred to one of the parties that the writer of the paper might have meant some book the author's name of which was "Till," the more probably as it was written with a capital T, and referring to the catalogue, he found there inventoried among the folios a volume of Bishop Tillotson's sermons, a fact which at once threw a new light on the difficulty. Having communicated his discovery to his co-executor, they repaired together to the bookseller who had purchased the library, and inquired whether he had as yet disposed of the volume in question. "I had parted with it," replied he "but as it happens, it had been returned on my hands, for the purchaser to whom I had sent it in the country objected to pay the price, and I shall, therefore, be glad to dispose of it to you." The value was agreed on, and the book taken home, where after carefully turning it over, page by page, bank notes to the amount of £700 were found as the scrap of paper had stated, in "Till," and the intentions of the testator were carried out.—[London Illustrated News.

### A "FULL" DESCRIPTION.

A St. Louis Jenkins goes into details over the toilets of a recent ball with the following results: "Miss A—a: Dressed in sow-colored more antique a la poult de soie, with a puff up behind, corner-wise. Miss B—b: Snuff colored rose geranium tulle, with cross-eyed lace-work in the black seam, joining in a tuck on the deconetee waist, a la pompadour. Miss C—c: Hoop la corsage with buttons to match, fett de joie of liver colored velvet on the rampage up and down the middle. Miss D—d: Quilted skirt worked in boot-jack quilling corsage equipoise with a left-handed bias looking at it on the gored side. Miss E—e: Chignon of hair with arrow-root fringe; skirt of gamboge swiss, with a slippery elm ruche a la Louis Quatorze. Mrs. F—: The most architectural costume in the room—pannier immense. Globe, Times and Dispatch—vel an rent of pink ribbon, zigzag over the eccentric polonaise, hair chevreaux de frise, with game rooster conchant. Mrs. G—: Black-and-tan overskirt and Pozzioli powder on cheeks, white gloves cleaned a la benzine, number twelve slippers and palm leaf fan."

# The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.


## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

## NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of July next.

## CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melpomene and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7½ o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glanden, President, A. Frilot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John Pullum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Treme streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigers, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lonabare, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne near Ursaline streets. B. F. Joubert, President, L. Lamaniere, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB—First Street, near Liberty street, J. A. Kyser, President; meets every Tuesday.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Chestnut streets, A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Claiborne, President, H. McCray, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Burth streets, T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

## CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The National Congress adjourned on the 23d. Business left in the condition of incompleteness anticipated and suggested as probable in our last issue. Three measures of importance may be considered in some sort to form an exception to this statement. We give the Congress credit due in this direction by announcing the passage of the Currency bill, the fate of which before the President we have not yet ascertained. If approved, it but partially meets the demand of the South and West for an increase of currency, and will not, we apprehend after all, meet the full measure of public approval from the people in whose interest it is supposed to have been specially passed. We announce also as an earnest of something better and more adequate, to be done by the approaching Congress, such action upon the Levee and Outlet questions, as will furnish full facts for future legislation, and as will lead ultimately to the nationalization of the Levees and the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal.

For the four months ending April 30, the importation of railroad iron from Great Britian compares as follows with previous years: For 1874, 42,348 tons; 1873 89,595 tons; 1872, 180,193 tons. Since the year 1866 about 35,000 miles of road have been built, at the cost of about 1,400,000,000.

The snow fence on the Kansas Pacific is being taken down for the purpose of saving it from the fire which passes over the prairies every summer. It will be replaced in the fall, as usual.

The Pennsylvania railroad company recently negotiated in London twelve millions of consolidated mortgage and three millions of Allegheny branch bonds.

## THE COMING ELECTIONS.

On the streets, in the counting rooms, about the home, and in the journals of the State—by all classes and shades of opinion—the *necessity* for a *better government* in Louisiana, is conceded; and the *conviction* expressed that the election of November will place in office more *competent* and *conscientious* men, than have heretofore, oft times, served the people in the last decade of years, as either makers or administrators of the laws. This desirable condition of things may be brought about by the citizens of Louisiana, Republican and Democratic, without infidelity to their respective parties, or their political convictions. Each should nominate and vote for the best men in their ranks for office; and any party that is derelict, in this direction, will find that even an immediate success—achieved in violation or neglect of this first duty of citizenship—a *judicious and honest choice* of rulers—will bring an ultimate defeat. A direct defeat, incurred on the merits of political convictions, when the same are represented by honest and competent men, is better for the party finally, and infinitely better for the country, than a nominal party success, that results simply in the elevation to office, of the corrupt demagogue who would use his power when in position, for personal selfishness, to betray not only his party, but outrage the citizens. We mean to say that at this juncture, in the financial and political embarrassments of Louisiana, not only as a patriot but as a Republican partisan, good men and true in office, white and colored, are a necessity; and we know of no emergency that will justify the citizen, of either party, in relaxing effort to accomplish this result. This effort we repeat is consistent with party preferences and party obligations but at the same time is far above and superior to them. More than at any time since reconstruction is it necessary that we, for our protection, watch the political rings, inside and outside the Republican party, and fight not only the common political foe but the demagogues in our own ranks.

It is a mistake and an outrage to hold the honest masses, who constitute the suffragans of the State, *criminally* responsible for the bad government, past or present, that has afflicted us. They have neither purposes or interests to be subserved by the maladministration of the affairs of State; nor can either the white or colored race be charged with political incompetency and dishonesty because each have heretofore, by oversight or neglect, growing out of their distaste for politics, their disgust with professional politicians, or the two exclusive attention to the business affairs of life, permitted the demagogues to get into power subsequently to betray and outrage them. Either race may be dominant, and as history will illustrate and establish, the present or an equally deplorable condition of things occur and continue to exist, so long as the honest, competent voters fail either to be *interested in* or to *manage* their own *political affairs*. The remedy for our ills is to be found in the hands of the people of both races, and each of the great parties; and their deliverance will come, not by grumbling, but by actively and resolutely selecting the best men for office, and vigorously laboring to elect the same, after they shall have been nominated.

The political philosophy that proceeds upon the assumption that the masses, white or colored, Republican or Democratic, are either corrupt or incompetent, is vicious in the extreme, and will breed only trouble, and the resort to any concerted action by the people for protection against bad government that bases itself upon the distinction of race, will aggravate and perpetuate the very evils sought to be removed.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.—The Pleasanton Observer says a set of rascals who ought to be in the penitentiary are travelling through the country selling a recipe for making butter. The ingredients used are eggs, alum, etc.

## INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

### THE GRANGERS AND DIRECT TRADE.

In a previous issue of our paper, we called attention to the historical fact, that the evils of life were, in the divine economy, generally offset by same attendant blessing, deriving its force, no less than its existence from its antecedant distress, and as illustrative of this truth, we instanced the effect of the overflow—arising from the breakage in the levees—as probably tending to secure for us National aid in the reconstruciion and maintenance of the same.

What was formerly a conjecture in this direction now bids fair to become an accomplished fact, as the steps are already taken that will lead to the Nationalization of the levees of the Mississippi valley. A hopeful omen of a no less important illustration of this principle, seems to be furnished by Congress in its action relative to the much desired *Outlet*, from our great river, to the waters of the Gulf. The farmers of the West found their products valueless, though abundant, because of the exhorbitant charges for transit to the markets, imposed by the great railroad monopolists; and failing to bring these extortioners to terms, they have brought a pressure upon Congress that has issued in the passage of a measure, that will probably find its realization in the construction of a *Ship Canal*—adequate to the largest tonage—between the Mississippi and the Gulf, by which the producers of the great valley, can utilize, the cheap and reliable water lines of the Mississippi and its tributaries, to carry their products to the European markets, and receive in return all the varied and needful manufactured articles required for the development of the industries of our great country. Impressed still further by our distresses, an adequate appropriation for dredging the Passes of the river, has been made for current uses, resulting already in an energetic effort on the part of Maj. Howell, that has already given, and promises to maintain, twenty feet of water on the Bar. Finally, the grain trade, like the flowers in Spring time, is budding into new forms, exceeding by nearly one hundred per cent. the business of the previous year. Currently with the facts herein stated, the Patrons of Husbandry, embracing the Planters, Farmers, and Working Classes generally of the Mississippi valley, are moving, not only for *cheap transit* for their products, but for *direct* contact between the farmer of the West, and the creative manufacturer of Europe. With this general tendency of the Grangers for free trade with England and other countries of Europe, the first effort to accomplish this purpose was made by the New Orleans Grange, in connection and harmony with the Direct Trade movement organized in England, and working here, under the immediate management of Hon. Thos. D. Worrall. Doctor Worrall lately, by special invitation, delivered an exceedingly instructive and forcible address before the New Orleans Grange upon the subject of *Free Trade and Direct Trade*. Lack of space, precludes the publication, in extenso, of this able address, but the purposes of the parties acting in conjunction, is well stated: "Both aim and ardently desire, to bring the producer and consumer together in the most simple and direct manner and without the intervention of unnecessary middlemen." The philosophy of this industrial movement is, that the permanent and healthy prosperity of the valley, requires the recognition in both legislation and trade, of the normal, natural relation existing between the agriculturalists and manufacturers of America—that our agricultural interests, both in time and importance, take priority over the manufacturing, and cannot safely be *subordinated* thereto, much less *sacrificed* therefor; and the time has not yet come, save in exceptional cases, in which the United States—especially the Mississippi valley—can afford, by artificial and unnatural means—in the form of prohibitory impost duties—to neglect its soils, and embargo the preponderating capital invested in land, for the purpose of giving a *morbid* and *questionably vigorous life* to its manufactures—representing as they do but a small fraction of either the interests or the people of the country. Again, this movement proceeds upon the assumption that the grain, meats, cotton and other products of the valley, must find their cheapest, safest and speediest outlet to the consumers of England, and other European countries, not though the artificial channels of the railway lines—run by the monopolists that have heretofore imposed upon the Western farmer, a sort of industrial serfdom—but in the natural, providentially provided, direct, water lines, supplied by the Mississippi and its feeders.

Finally, this movement proposes to dispense with the great army of factors, who come as intermediary between the producer and the consumer—whether he handle the plow or the loom—and who are in some sort, necessary evils growing out of our present abnormal and unhealthy commercial relations, and to bring the farmer of the West with his food, in unembarrassed and untrammeled trade with the manufacturer of Europe with his perfected fabric—thus taking an incubus from commerce, in the consuming commissions of the middlemen, and at the same time, strengthening good will, with all the world, by the kindly interchange of thoughts as well as values. There are none in the community more interested in this matter than the colored workers of Louisiana. Our toil produces the great staples, that will ultimately feed and clothe Europe, and the least to which we are entitled and which, by wise endeavor—in giving complexion so legislation and to trade—we will secure, is that our labor shall find its reward by receiving—as near as possible—at first cost, the manufactured articles needed in return.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE.

In the Baltimore *American*, a leading journal of that city, we find an exceedingly graphic and interesting account of the Civil Bights Demonstration made in that city by our people, and transfer the same to our columns for the edification and encouragement of our readers. Judging from the condensed report of the speeches made on that occasion by Messrs. Pinchback, Ransier, Rainey, Cain and Lynch, the nddresses were unusually full, satisfactory, and forcible elucidations of the question of Civil Rights.

The broad and philosophical views, expressed by Gov. Pinchback, on this occasion, claim not only the attention of his own race, but challenge honorable and frank consideration from even the opponents of the Civil Rights bill. At a period, when a few envious and mean spirited white adventurers, aspiring to be leaders in the Republican party in Louisiana and elsewhere, are attempting, by treacherous, secret assaults to keep this gentleman from his Senatorial seat, and to destroy his influence and prestige among his people, it is gratifying to know that the true white Republicans of the country recognize the worth and influence of this representative colored citizen; and further, while a few, time-serving, subservient and selfish colored aspirants for position, may loan themselves to the dirty work and evil purposes of the aforesaid adventurers, it is grateful to those, who have seen Gov. Pinchback tried in the political fire and found him true to his principles and his people, to know, from this and other similar demonstrations of magnitude and National importance, made by our race for self-protection, that the colored people at large, in and out of his own State, recognize Gov. Pinchback as their champion and as one among the foremost of their trustworthy and great political leaders.

These things are significant, and construed fairly, they mean that the colored people know and dare maintain their rights—that they will select their own leaders—that they are not selfish and treacherous, disposed or accustomed to either turn upon or betray their chiefs in the hour of trial, no matter how much the Demagogues may rant or envious traitors insinuate to the contrary, that they will trust, not only to their political numbers and weight but to the returning sense of justice of the good men even among their political opponents for success—and by patient endurance and wise discretion, no less than quiet, unobtrusive persistence in seaking practical equality in the enjoyment of their rights of citizenship, they will so impress their reliability and value, as a political element, upon the opposing parties in the community, as to win the cheerful recognition of all that they now rightfully claim. We are beginning to appreciate the philosophy contained in the utterance of the wise man: "When thou doest well for thyself men will praise thee," and propose to practice it—giving our first illustration of the significance of the proverb, by exercising, according to our best judgment and our conscience, a free choice in the selection of the men who shall lead us and be entitled to our trust, whether they be "white" or "colored," "the new comer" or "to the manor born." We propose to respect ourselves, and deserve the respect of others, and standing on such a platform, we can patiently wait the *coming in* of the *better time*.

## THE RAID ON THE BULLETIN.

Last Saturday night our enterprising contemporary, the New Orleans *Bulletin*, was the victim of a raid, by certain members of the Police, under the auspices of a citizen, named Houlihan. We have not room for a statement of the facts in detail, but will say that the *Bulletin* forms—without a warrant, and upon the plea that the type belonged to Houlihan and was about to be made way with—were seized by Policemen, in citizens dress, and locked up in the Police Station for the night: forcing the *Bulletin* to send out an unfinished sheet on Sunday morning. The *Republican*, with prompt and creditable courtesy, rendered such aid as our unfortunate contemporary needed in the premises in securing the issue of its unfinished sheet. We are pleased to see that both Judge McArthur and Gen. Badger disavow responsibility for this midnight outrage upon our extravagant, sprightly neighbor. We do not know who is the prime mover in this reprehensible and lawless mischief—but the type seized was being used by the tacit, if not express, consent of Houlihan, and he well knew that the forms were on their way to the press and that there was no disposition or purpose to deprive him of his property or to abstract the same—and we frankly characterize it—whether springing from Houlihan alone, or conjointly with others—as a piece of petty and contemptible malice, that will and ought to bring shame upon those who instigated it. As a Republican, we find constant occasions to differ both with the philosophy and the spirit of the *Bulletin* on political issues, but it does comport with our self-respect or sense of justice to make, either our personal or political fights in this way.

Our neighbor has appeared in a new dress, and looks as smiling and clean as a newly born, freshly washed baby, and we may be permitted, as a journal that has passed out of its swaddling clothes, while congratulating it upon its healthy infancy to hope that its temper, while speaking of our race, will hereafter possess somewhat of the gentleness and good nature of its face.

## TIGER HUNTING.

In the course of a speech made by Col. McConnell, responding to an invitation to address the Republicans of Iberville parish, at a Barbecue held in Plaquemine three weeks since, the speaker referring to the efforts that had been made to cripple Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, said:

"The apparent impolicy of the attempt to create discord in your ranks, should not be urged as any evidence of mental deficiency—on the contrary, the highest praise should be awarded these gigantic intellects, who, amidst the delights of social life, the cares of onerous and varied public positions, turn their attention to your struggles and condescendingly assume the task of relieving you of all partisan care by suggesting, not merely the course you should form on the question of Senator, but even deigning to select your delegates to a Parish Convention. Fully must you appreciate this sacrifice for you by those patriots, but regard for their own future should induce the suggestion that overwork—even of their brains—may result unhappily to them. It killed Raymond, it cost the Nation E. M. Stanton—it troubles Bismarck—and let us hope the future has not in store for Louisiana any such misfortune as their return to private life or untimely taking off. Possessed of most of the Christian virtues, it is easy to understand how their attempts to emulate the examples of the Saintly Dead, have rendered their political career in many respects, like unto the ways of Divinity, particularly in that particular, which we are told, 'passeth all human understanding.'"

Some of the following of these "Heaven-born" statesmen have kindly given the public the benefit of their large information on matters in general and Gov. Pinchback in particular. In reference to their abuse of this gentleman, without whom the Republican party in this State would be in the vocative, they declared that if they had said anything wrong of him, it was only by accident, and it appeared probable for the reason that if they spoke the truth at all, it was only by mistake.

This style of warfare was exciting but like everything else in this world of change, was sometimes unpleasant, and he (the speaker) reminded those indulging in it of the experience of the Frenchman, who, having returned to Paris after an extended tour in the East, was asked how he liked Tiger hunting.

"Ah, my fren," replied the sportsman, "Ze hunting ze Tiga it be vera fine amoosement. It be bien agreeable; but my fren when ze Tiga, he hunt you—zen it be h—ll"

## ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

### HON. T. T. ALLAIN,

At the Court House of West Baton Rouge, June 13, 1874, upon the absurdity of forming a

### PARTY OF RACES.

Mr. President, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

It is true that we are at present unmixed with the turmoil and anxieties attendant upon an election, and the time is yet in the far distance when you will be called upon to express your opinions at the ballot-box, yet it affords me the greatest pleasure to meet you here to-day, and have some conversation on the current topics of the day.

We find that the progress of Republicanism is onward and forward. Those who formerly were foremost in denouncing our Federal and State Administrations have had the opportunity of considering whether their previously formed opinions were well founded, or whether they were based upon prejudice or illiberality. Many, very *many* of this class have investigated the subject with minds determined to do justice to themselves and to us, and they have come to the conclusion that Republicanism is founded on the eternal principles of Truth and Justice, and while they may have yielded a tardy assent to our views, they have at length, yielded to conviction, and having gracefully joined our ranks, have become our ardent supporters.

To begin with the greatest in point of rank, let us review the course pursued by President Grant, not since he was placed at the helm of public affairs, but since the 4th of March, 1873. In his inaugural address that day, he said:

"It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in office."

How well General Grant has fulfilled his pledge is before the country, and requires no panegyric from my lips.

Under this administration he has commanded the respect of foreign nations; he has effected an amicable settlement of our claims against England for depredations committed against our commerce during the rebellion; our commerce has revived; our taxation has been greatly reduced. It is not necessary for me to enter into particulars as to how such prosperity has been effected; it is enough for me to point them out to you, and there is none so bold as to deny my statement.

In regard to the status of the colored race, of which I am a member, I believe, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that we have especial reasons for being grateful to President Grant for his never ending efforts to secure us in our rights.

General Grant said that "The effects of the late civil strife have been to *free the slave*, and make him a citizen. Yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correct I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail." Born a slave myself, in this very parish, who can better appreciate the grand boon of freedom, that boon the best gift of Almighty God, that we now enjoy in its fulness?

In regular order, it is my duty now to refer to the antecedents and present administration of Governor Kellogg.

When that gentleman occupied the exalted position of Senator of the United States, one of the highest in the world, it was usual for newspapers of every political faith, to endorse him as a faithful servant, and as having contributed more to the material prosperity of Louisiana, than any other Senator for the last thirty years. It would take up too much time if I were to attempt to enumerate the numerous bills which Mr. Kellogg originated and had passed by Congress, for the benefit of this State. *It was on* these grounds that Governor Kellogg received so large a number of Democratic votes at the Presidential election. Friends and political foes were all satisfied to place the destinies of the State in the hands of the man who had been its chif benefactor. *And they did well.* Governor Kellogg has fully justified the trust reposed in him, and has laid our people under lasting obligations by the reform and economical measures he has instituted and carried into effect since his inauguration. Among many others, the Funding Bill, which I warmly advocated in the Legislature, will remain an enduring monument to his financial ability.

It has been the habit, lately, of some ultra Democratic journal to decry the services of the last Legislature, but that is out of pure party feeling. I think that I may refer, without presumption, to the General Appropriation Bill, which, as it passed the Committee of which I had the honor to be Chairman, enabled the Governor to carry out his views of financial reform. Taxes were at once reduced from 24½ mills on the dollar to 14½ mills, and instead of the old destructive system of warrants, U. S. greenbacks were used to pay the debts due by the State. In Educational affairs there has also been a marked improvement, as I introduced a bill requiring a searching investigation into the affairs of the Public Schools, and being Chairman of that Committee, was enabled to expose the frauds that had been committed, and I took measures to prevent their recurrence.

Yet with all our efforts to bring the finances of Louisiana into a healthy condition, some chronic grumblers yet remain dissatisfied. *Now* that they can no longer quarrel with the Administration, nor with the colored people on the score of inability to act, or wastefulness of the public money, they assail us on the ground of being Republicans, and, moreover, they are endeavoring to sow the seeds of animosity between the white and colored people on account of difference of race. The white citizens, or some of them, in the parishes of St. Martin and St. Landry, are forming themselves into a "White Mans' Party," for the alleged reasen that the colored people are organizing themselves as a Black Mans' Party." *No charge could be more unjust; no excuse more flimsy.* But they should bear in mind the words of the celebrated Bishop Sharp, "A man's persuasion that a thing is duty, will not excuse him from guilt in practicing it, if really and indeed it be against God's law."

Now, surely, to raise up strife is unworthy of any Christian gentleman, and there never was less occasion for it than there is now. The "Black Mans' Party," has no existence, and never had, and never will be in this country. It is purely a myth, and has no real existence except in the minds of weak and puerile individuals, unless, indeed, they be directed by malicious motives. On what grounds can it be supposed that the colored people wish to organize a "Black Mans' Party?" When all the white men joined the Confederate army, who was it, I ask, that was left at home to guard and protect the helpless women and children but the black man, as they call him? Who was that tended the crops and remained faithful to those who were fighting to keep him in hopeless and degrading slavery, and who was it that habitually made his way across the lines and entered the Union camps to obtain supplies of food, which, at the risk of his life, he carried to the starving families of those who now revile him? The black man! Who nursed the white children and performed every

household duty for their white mistresses? *The black women!* If the colored people had desired to do harm to their white masters, or to establish a "Black Mans' Party,"—if they had any idea of renewing in the South the scenes of San Domingo, was not that the time? But the danger to the white race being past, how ridiculous it is to suppose that the colored race would choose such a time as *this*, when their old masters are in the enjoyment of almost their former prosperity, to form a "Black Mans' Party!"

Why, Mr. President and gentlemen, in our own parish of West Baton Rouge, we have a vote of 1350, and the colored people have a majority of at least 650, and how do we stand about the organization of a "Black Mans' Party?" Here is the list. We have 15 parish officers, and of these 11 are white and 4 colored—Parish Judge, white; Clerk of Court, colored; Deputy Clerk, white; Sheriff, colored; Deputy Sheriff, white; Tax Collector, colored; Deputy Tax Collector, white; Recorder, President of the Police Jury, Parish Treasurer, Parish Attorney and three Justices of the Peace, all white, and Supervisor of Registration, colored.

But the sensational newspapers inform the country that we are drifting into a war of races, and should we grant the statement to be true, whose fault will it be? Surely not that of the patient, forgiving and long suffering negro! They say that "the very safety of their homes and families demands that they shall prepare to meet the danger which has been threatening for years." How preposterous! Have they already forgotten the hazardous times of the rebellion, when the old, the tender, and the young of their households were entirely left to the care and kindness of their servants? Why within a month after the awful massacre of unarmed men on that bloody Easter Sunday in Grant parish, the plague broke out in Shreveport, and the fortunate survivors will testify to the care and attention they received from their colored nurses, many of whom fell victims to the dread disease! It is under these circumstances that a New Orleans incendiary paper says, "Let us say to the negro, 'We have tried to live with you on pleasant terms, we have tried to conciliate you; we have gone more than half way to meet you; but you have despised our overtures and have steadily refused to treat with us.' Well, so be it; we accept the issue now; let it be race for race, since you so elect." And so on with a lot of ridiculous nonsense. That it may be understood what is the animus of the miserable paper from which I am quoting, I will add another sentence:

"We are for white men in *everything*, in our public offices, in our stores, on on our steamers, on our drays and floats, in our families and in our fields. Everywhere."

The truth is, and the writer of that article knows it as well as you and I do, they could not get white men to fill the positions and suffer the hard fare, small wages and the brutal treatment they inflict upon colored people.

And "such is the spirit of the address to the citizens of St. Martin," and which the writer says was "signed by a host of the best people in the parish." Let us pray for them! Now, Mr. President, if instead of such newspapers endeavoring to excite the one race against the other, they were to use their best efforts to effect a perfect harmony, how much more gratifying would be the result! The colored people have no animosity against the whites, but will sacrifice much to live in peace and quietness, and if the efforts of those newspapers are exerted in that direction, Louisiana will soon recuperate from the disasters under which she has suffered for years, and again resume her place as foremost among the States of our glorious Union. By their present system of defiling the maternal nest, they effectually exclude and prevent immigrants from taking the benefit of the vast advantages offered to all by the fine climate and splendid soil which is found in this choicest portion of the Mississippi bottom.

But should they accept my advice and devote their energies to the development of the resources of our State, then, indeed, they will become public benefactors, and the Pelican State will again become celebrated as not only a part of the land of the free and the home of the brave, but as the most delicious and pleasant home within the vast limits of the American Continent.

When such bitter feelings have subsided, when bad men in this State will cease to fulminate such atrocious threats against their inoffensive colored fellow citizens; when the people of this State resolve to remain on terms of Peace and Harmony with their neighbors who are below them in social position; when they show by their actions, no less than by their words, that as we are told by Holy Writ that "God is no respector of person," and that neither are they; when an end is put to the intestine disturbances that now distract the State, then will Louisiana rise like a Phoenix from among the ashes, and like the Pelican feeding her young from her bosom, will give nourishment to perhaps millions of her children, and when other States may have vanished from our constellation, will then loom up as the most glorious planet of them all.

Mr. President. I insist upon and shall always advocate peace and harmony between the two races, and endeavoring so far as it may lie in my power, to promote the best interests of the people of this parish and State yet underlying all, will be found my most devoted love and attachment for the glorious and immortal principles of the grand old Republican party which made me an American citizen.

## *RESOLUTIONS*

Adopted by the Parish Convention, Madison Parish, held at Delta, La., June 16th, 1874:

Resolved, That in the Honorable P. B. S. Pinchback we recognize the leading and representative colored man of our party whose integrity and honor, though often assailed, has never been sullied, and whose influence has ever been exerted for the benefit of his race and of all classes irrespective of party, and that our National Congress greivously erred in not seating him in the United States Senate, to which high office our votes had elected him; and we do now pledges to him our undivided support for his re-election to the position of which he has been so unjustly deprived.

Resolved, That we take great pleasure in endorsing the course of our worthy Representative in Congress in his persistent efforts to secure the aid of the National Govcanment in exerting and sustaining the levees of the Mississippi Valley; also to secure the establishment of a U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Louisiana, and should these bills become laws, it will be owing to the energetic and persistent efiorts of our Representative, the Hon. Frank Morey.

Resolved futher, That our people would be unworthy the name of men did they not rise up as one man and thank General Frank Morey for his untiring efforts in the securing of Government rations for our suffering people during the existence of our late calamity, the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries; and we do assure him that his name shall ever live green in our memories as friend in need.

Resolved, That we do most cordially endorse the policy and course of both our National and States Administrations in all their efforts to protect the rights of her citizens to reduce the burden of taxation, and their herculean attempts to administer our governments in a capable and honest manner; and we feel that at the present time when, fraud and corruption seem the rule, that great honor is meet to him who has so fearlessly endevored to administer our State Government in the interests of our people.

Resolved That we hereby request and authorize the delegates nominated by this Convention to the Senatorial Convention to nominate a candidate from this Parish to the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, for the next term of the Legislature.

Amended—And your committee do respectfully recommend that the delegates nominated by this Convention to the next Senatorial Convention be authorized to nominate a candidate to the Lower House of the next General Assembly, and that the Convention instruct the deligates as to the candidate they wish to represent them.

Resolved, That recognizing as we do, E. S. Dennis, Parish Judge; W. H. Dinkgrave. Tax Collector: P. J. Watson, Clerk; W. W. Johnson, Recorder, and E. Y. Cramer, Sheriff, not only as to being true and faithful Republicans, but efficient and trustworthy parish officers. we most cheerfully and earnestly commend them to the trust of our party, and renew our assurances in their worthiness to fill any position in the gift of this convention.

Resolved, That we do each and every one of us, individually and collectively, pledge ourselves to stand unfalteringly by the action of this convention, whatever it may be, in conflict with our predelictions, and that we shall by every honorable means within our power support and uphold the delegates here selected to represent us in the various conventions to which they may be elected.

Resolved, further, That so far as may be, we shall expell, in disgrace, from our party and our councils, all such as may fail so to do, as *spies and traitors and unworthy of our confidence and esteem*, and that no individual interests shall be allowed to conflict with that greater and and more important interest—the welfare and success of the Republican party.

Resloved, That we feel we would be derelict in our duties to the party whom we repersent and to the whole people of our Parish, should we fail to express our disapproval and condemnation of the system of constructing levees now recognized in our States. And we most solemnly protest against the Board of Levee Commissioners in the mal-administration of their sworn duties in their careless and criminal neglect of the necessities of the entire communities living along the river courses, and of their partial and preferred application of the little labor applied to the Levess.

Resolved further, That we recognize them as a ring gotten up in the interest of a few, for the purpose of serving themselves to the exclusion of the people and at the public expense. And we demand that our representatives in the next General Assembly shall use all influence to do away with this grand fraud upon the public known as the Louisiana Board of Levee Commissioners.

Amended by Committee, Be it farther Resolved, That this Convention does hereby declare, that it will support no man or men who will not pledge himself or themselves to use their influence to have the control of the levees of this State, placed in the hands of the General Government.

Resolved, That we do most heartily and cheerfully endorse the honorable and fearless course of our worthy and noble representative in the Legislature of our State, in his attempts to disclose and punish the frauds which have been imposed upon our people in the past, and that we shall ever uphold his hands and sustain him in the future in this laudable undertaking; and that we do hereby recommend and demand the unanimous nomination and re-election to the Lower House of the General Assembly of "OUR CHAMPION," THE HON. WM. MURRELL.

Resolved, That recognizing in our worthy and estimable fellow-citizen, Capt. A. V. Brown, a staunch Republican, we do hereby recommend him to our party, and pledge ourselves to support him for the position of State Treasurer at the coming election.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention recommend for the delegates to our Senatorial District Convention the Honorable William Murrell' James H. Lows, Gen. Elias H. Dennis, Thomas H. Simms.

[Committee recommend indefinite posponement of this reolution.]

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes the call issued for the Senatorial Convention to assemble in Delta on the same day that the Congressional Convention assembles there, and does hereby instruct her delegates to attend that convention, and recognize the legality of other call.

Respectfully

E. S. DENNIS,
CHAIRMAN.

W. E. CRUZAN, Secretary.

## *CURIOSITIES OF THE BIBLE.*

A man who was condemned to solitary confinement for life in a prison, relieved the tediousness of the year by ascertaining the following facts: The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,662 words, 31,173 verses. 1, 189 chapters, and 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,277 times, the word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times, the word "Reverend" occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of II, Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike. All the verses of the 136th Psalm end alike. There are no words or names of over six syllables.


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# The Louisianian.

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Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

*TAXATION.*

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*EDUCATION.*

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Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

*TELEGRAPH OFFICES.*

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

*HOTELS.*

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D, Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

*NEWSPAPERS.*

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

*RAILROAD DEPOTS.*

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.


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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & I Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Spain streets
*414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
*513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets


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